Trial Trip of the Steamship Vanderbilt. The new steamship Vanderbilt made her first trial trip on Saturday last. She left the pler, near the foot of Jackson street, about four o'clock, with a company of be tween three and four hundred persons, composed principally of the mechanics who have been employed in her construction. There is, it is understood, to be another trip before the vessel goes to sea, when her qualities as an ocean steamer can be more satisfactorily tested.

s calculated will make the passage between this port and Liverpool in nine days. The cost of her construction is between five and six hundred thousand dollars She is 325 feet in length, 46 feet breadth of beam, 3214 depth of hold, and registers about 5,000 tons, carpenter's measurement. The engines, of which there are two, are each 2,500 horse power, and are of that peculiar kind known as over head beam engines. A large portion of her madifference between her and nearly all other sea steamers. Whatever may be its advantages in other respects, it inches, and twelve feet stroke, while the diameter of the wheels is forty-one feet. The load draft is estimated at nineteen feet six inches. The timber used in her construction is the best of oak, locust and pine, and the lauge ribs and timbers which form the hull are bound together by 350 diagonal straps of iron, each forty feet long, five inches wide, and seven eighths of an inch in diameter. The whole weighing ninety-six tons. There are three decks, each of which extend from stem to stem, and sixteen water-light compartments. The amount of fuel which it is calculated will be consumed daily is from eighty to minety tons, and her bunk-ers are of sufficient capacity for fourteen hundred tons. Her maximum "speed, we are told, is eighteen miles an hour, and she is expected to run about four hundred miles per day. If she realizes the expectations that have been formed of her, she will accomplish the passage between New York and Liverpool in a little over eight days.

There was accommodations for about fire hundred area. inches, and twelve feet stroke, while the diameter of the

tween New York and Liverpool in a little over eight days.

Now extrons.

There are accommodations for about five hundred pasengers, and the fore and aft saloons are very neatly
fitted up. The object, however, has evidently been to
render her one of the strongest and most powerful ocean
steamships; and if she is not furnished in the same luxurious style as others, the great strength which is claimed for
her will be better appreciated by her passengers. In the
plan' the greatest attention appears to have been paid to
economy of space, and some might object to the rather
limited dimensions of the borth rooms, but then they
must not expect to have all the conveniences of a house
on board of a ship.

The trip on Saturday was not a fair test of the speed of
the Vanderbilt; she did not make over fifteen miles an
hour at the utmost; her machinery, like that of all new
steamers on the first trial, was somewhat stiff, and her
wheels made about sixteen revolutions to the minute.
She ran down the bay to a distance of a mile or so from
Fort Hamilton, and on her return anchored opposite pier
No. 5, North river.

No. 5, North river.

The builder of the Vanderbilt is Mr. Chas. M. Simonson, and she will be placed under the command of Capt. Peter E. Lefevre, formerly of the Ariel.

City Intelligence.

HARLEM YACHT CLUB.—The annual regatta of the Har-lem Model Yacht Club will take place to-morrow. A fine fleet of yachts will contend this year for the various prizes offered by the Club. The boats will start from Harlem bridge about 10 o'clock to-morrow morning, and will be accompanied by a steamboat for the accommodation of ladies and the friends of the Club.

PICNIC OF THE BOATMEN GUARD.—The Boatmen Goard, fine military organization, composed principally of boat-men, under the command of Capt. James Lee, will go on their annual third picnic excursion to Fairy Grove, York-ers, to-morrow.

FREE ACADEMY-THE ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS-PRIZE SPEAKING, AND COMMENCEMENT .- The annual examinations of this, the University of the people, which have been going on for some time, have been brought to a close very We give a synopsis of the course of studies, and the names of those who stand highest on the merit roll of me of those who stand high in a majority of their The institution appears to flourish under the care of Dr. Webster, the President, Dr. Owen, the Vice Princi, pal, Professors Gibbs, Docharty, Nichols, Benedict, Anthon, Barton, Doggan, Korner, and the Professors of French German and Spanish, and the various tutors. For seve ral days past the examination of applicants for admissio from the ward schools, has been going on, of whom. about 360 have passed out of over 500 candidates:—

A. The students of the freshman class in the ancient division studied Latin and Greek, analytical geometry, history, rhetieric, perspective drawing and shades and shadows, and natural history. The modern division studie imatent of Latin and Greek, French and Spanish. Highest on
Merit Roil—Messrs. Baleh, Tisdail, Elliott, Tanzer, Young,
Appleton and Ireland. Highest in particular studies—
Messrs. Oscanyan, Mackie, Fackler, Boarer, Dresser,
Knox, Sesman, White, Martin, Merritt, Nersen, Howland,
Wood, Fitzpatrick, Korner. The introductory class pursued Latin, geometry, elements of chemistry, linear
drawing. The modern division took French instead of
Jatin. The highest on the Merit Roil of this large class
were—Messrs Loveridge, Emerson, Ellsworth, Dwight. Votte, Young, E. F. Hyde, H. K. White, Dunn. Highest in particular studies—Messrs. Mackeiler, W. Rawolle, Eelis, Markoe, Tyng, Wood, Leckie, Saniers, Snerwood, Kimbali. All these classes have had instruction in oratory and composition, under Professors Authon and Barton.

avenue.

The Commencement takes place, on a grand scale, at
the Academy of Music to morrow (Tuesday) evening,
commencing 655 o clock.
The students of the senior class, who pursued the ancient
the students of the recogning term the following

commencing 6;5 o'clock.
The students of the senior class, who pursued the ancient course, studied during the preceding term the following subjects—Greek drama, French, chemistry, civil engineering, law and politics. Those who pursued the modern course studied the same as the above, with the exception of insquages, German being substituted for Greek and French. Highest on the merit roll, Messra, Pratt, A. McMullen, Rising, F. McMullen, Russra, Jasper, Sherman, Sturges and Van Buren. The students of the junior class, in the ancent course, studied Latin and Greek, acoustics and optics, natural and revealed religion, English literature and physics. The modern studied German instead of latin and Greek, acoustics and optics, natural and revealed religion, English literature and physics. The modern studied German instead of latin and Greek. The highest in merit were Messrs. Werner, Jeliff, Roberts and Fanning, Chitherto highest, but sick part of this term.) Highest in particular studies, Messrs. Church, Meyers, Solomon, Abbe and Hawes. Those of the sophomore class who took the ancient course applied themselves to Latin and Greek, calculus (integral), logic, English literature, ornamental drawing and natural listory. The modern studied French snd Stanish instead of Latin and Greek. Highest on merit roll, Messrs. Banks, Godwin, Myriarty, Sioan, Hallock and Kirkland, and highest in particular studies, Messrs. Crowther, Clark, Kurshoolt, Sands, Plyer, Childs, Pullman, Whittenore, Adams, Turker and Tomkins.

First at Harten,—About half-past three o'clock on Saturday afternoon, a carpenter shop, owned and occu-

Saturday afternoon, a carpenter shop, owned and occu-osed by Mr. Keech, took fire, and in a short time was de-stroyed. The fire was caused by a child playing with matches. Loss about \$100. No meurance. Fire an Foury foreign Street—Two Man Branco with

CAMPHENE .- About nine o'clock on Saturday night a cam phene tamp exploded in the drug store of Herman Gert zer, in Forty-tourth street, near Nimit arenue. Mr. G., at the time, was standing directly under the lamp. The burning duid fell upon him, burning his face, neck and cody in a shocking manner. He is not expected to recover. Frederick Betz, who was in the store at the time, sustained some very serious injury from burns of his face and hands. It is hoped they will not prove fatal. The shelving in the store took fire, but was fortunately acon extinguished with a few pails of water by the pouce. Loss to stock, &c., about \$25; insured for \$500.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.—The Common Council of the city of Hudson recently passed a resolution to invite the Tth regiment National Guard to visit that place and en-camp on the ground adjacent, some time during the present summer. The Mayor and Recorder communi-cated the wishes of the citizens to Col. Duryea, has responded by thanking the Hudsonites for their kindness and promising to lay the invitation before the Board of Officers for their consideration. We learn that the rank and file regard the proposition with a great deal of favor. It is the custom of the guards to go on an encampment every three years, and if they should 60 so this year it would break the rule, as their last encampment was in 1856.

Accident -- Yesterday afternoon, about half-past five o'clock, a boy named Alexander Groahan was accidenrally shot on board of the ship Philadelphia, laying at pier No. 6 N. R., by a boy named Anthony J. Lawson, the first mate's son. He was taken to the City Hospital.

Artisures Science.—A young girl named Mary Sweeney attempted suicide on Saturday evening, by jumping

off pier No. 14 North river. She was rescued after a severe struggle, by a man named Andrew Seeley, and sken to the First ward station bouse. She will probably

NEW Your Hospitat - Weekly report to July, 18,1856 .-Remaining on July 11, 256; admitted to July 18, 68; discharged, cured or relieved, 54; died, 9; remaining at date, 261—males, 215; females, 46.

Singular Cause of Death.—The Penn Yan (N. Y.) Democrat announces the death of John W. Potser, a distinguished surgeon. It appears that he had been engaged in dressing a wound on a man's arm, which had commenced mortifying, and was filled with putrid, or virus matter. Unfortunately there was a small wound on the Ir.'s finger, into which the poincoins matter get. Almost instantly the finger, commenced swelling and eap. Thy extended to bis body, and soon resulted fatally

that the Burton and Laura Keene war has been and the taking of preliminary steps for the building of a new theatre for her, there is not much for theatrical gossips to talk about. It is expected that Miss Keene will give us a model theatre on Broadway, near Houston street. We have previously given a description of the plan. The ground rent is, we bear, \$6,000, and the estimated cost of the theatre \$50,000. There will be a spirited competition among the Broadway theatres next fall. Burton will have a strong company at the Metropoadditions to its force of last season. Mr. Wallack will not be last in the race, and Miss Keene will have the colat of a new house erected under cir-cumstances calculated to call out the strongest sympathies on the part of the public. The season will commence late all round. Mr. Brougham does not intend to close the Bowery during the summer, but will carry valuable additions to his company, and Mr. Eddy plays an engagement here in September. Mr. Brougham has already met with the most gratifying success; a circumstance which will afford immense gratification to the hundred thousand friends of the popular author and actor, all

over this extensive country.

The last emotion in the dramatic way has been the great success of Miss Stanley's entertainment, at Niblo's Garden. The houses have been full every night, and the clever comedienne has made the strongest impression on the public. She will conclude her present engagement here this week giving the entertainment on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. She goes hence to Philadelphia. Miss Stanley's engagement was made by Mr. Niblo in London, at the same time and for the same time that Mr. Niblo's agents here engaged Mr. Burton for his usual summer season. Mr. Burton positively declining to give up his nights, Miss Stanley is compelled to leave us in the full tide of success. At o's, this evening, the Ravel's appear in two pieces.

At the Bowery Theatre, Mr. Brougham brings out a Reignolds, and others are in the cast, and there is to be of this style of piece. A portion of the first tier has been set apart as a dress circle. Col. John McArdle and other

Broadway. No one should miss seeing his splendid tableaux. During the past four months they have been one of the greatest attractions of our attractive city.

The Oppra Aprique flourishes in spite of the hot wea-

ther, and the audiences at Wood's Minstrels, 444 Broadway, are as large and as delighted as ever. New programme for to-night. The JUVENILE COMEDIANS, at the Broadway Varieties,

bring out the "Forty Thieves" to night. Small George is one of the greatest of comedians.

Williamsburg City News,

Yesterday merning about six o'clock, a fire was iscovered in the wire factory of William Cabbles, situated at the junction of Union avenue and Tenth street Eastern district. The fire department, after considerab

HERALD of the 11th inst. an account was published of the blasting of Diamond reef, in which a statement was made that one of the contractors of the latter work used a sliding pole to deceive the naval officer in charge, and who was induced to give a certificate of contract tuffilled therefor. We have received a note from Mons. B. Maillefert, one of the contractors for the removal of Hurlgate rock, and he distinctly denies that any such deception was practised by him. The statement was made by us on what we deemed good authority, with no intention of implicating Mons. Maillefert in any way.

FIRE IN FRONT STREET.—About a quarter to 5 o'clock on Sunday afternoon a fire broke out in a smoke house in the rear of 17 Front street, owned and occupied by R. McDonald & Co., dealers in smoked provisions, &c. The fire was discovered by the police, and an alarm given, when the firemen soon arrived and extinguished the fire. The damage done to stock of meats, smoke house, &c., amounted to about \$200. No insurance. The tire extended to the three story building adjoining in Tenth street, and occupied as a colored public school. It was extinguished by Eucket Company No. 1. Damage about \$200. The fire originated in the boiler room of the factory.

She relied off the top of the house, and must have fallen 70 feet. She was taken up alive, and conveyed to the hespital, where it is supposed she will die.

FIGUREN'S DISTURBANCE.—Yesterday afternoon, about

2½ o'clock, the Fire Department of the Eastern district were called out by an alarm for the Second district, caused by the burning out of a chimney in Second street. As

at the corner of Seventh and South Fourth streets, on th body of Walter Steven. Verdict, "Death from exaustion." met on Saturday evening, at the Odeon, and completed their organization. A number of new members were enrolled.

Scott, in the employ of S. N. Oakley, No. 63 Livingston street, was attacked by a large dog while in the lager bier salcon attached to the Military Garden, on Saturday evening. He was severely bitten in both kness. Pr. Tucker was called to dress the wounds, when he was removed to his employer's, where he lies in a critical condition. The dog belonged to the occupant of the garden.

in this city last week was 90, of which 40 were males and 50 females. Of these 28 were adults and 62 minors. The principal diseases were choices infantum, convulsions, consumption and dysentery.

QUARTERIY REPORT OF THE CRISS ENGINEER—The re-

port for the quarter ending July 1, shows that the whole number of arrests was 2,562, being an increase of 786. There were, during the quarter, 1,356 persons accommodated with lodgings at the different station houses; 208 lost children restored to their parents, 8 fires extinguish. d, and 2 persons rescued f om drowning, and \$1,148 89 ed, and 2 persons rescues I om drowning, and \$1,48 89 taken from drunken persons and lodgers and returned to them. During the same time, 276 days were lost by members of the Department, being an average loss of three men per day. Complaints were preferred against eight policemen, which resulted in the dismissal of two from office, the suspension of two for differen days, two for twelve days and one for twenty two days, and in one case the complaint was dismissed.

Figu.-Short after four o'clock yesterday afternoon a lense smoke was seen to issue from the westerly base ment of the Vesta Camphene Works, in Furman street, near the Fulton ferry. The place is occupied by Meszra. Lyddon & Yenni, as a camphene, alcohol and turpentine distillery. Several streams were brought to bear, and the flames were soon extinguished. The contents were of a highly inflammable nature, and it is fortunate that the fire was stopped where it was.

Our Quarantine Law

Your correspondent "Q," of yesterday, complains be-cause the Health Officer and the Commissioners of Health aw fit to send some infected vessels from the Quarantine anchorage to Gravesend Bay, at least three-fourths of a mile from Long Island shore. The laws of the State movals when necessary to preserve the public health; and inasmuch as it was confessedly dangerous to allow

and inasmuch as it was confessedly dangerous to allow the said vessels to remain at Quarantine, test they should infect the shipping lying there for observation, by implication it became the bounden duty of the health authorities of Quarantine to cause such removal.

The presence of these vessels at Gravesiand Bay has caused some excitement with the people living on shore at Long Island, not because of any danger or subjected danger to the inhabitants of Long Island, but from the fear that the placing of said vessels at Gravesend Bay is but an "entering wedge" or "first effort" on the sart of the people of Sisten Island to remove the Quarantine and Marine Hospital to Concy Island.

R.

Prilitical Gossip.

Wm. M. Burwell, late editor of the Wz-hington Know thing Organ, and a member of the Virginia Legislature, elected by the Know Nothings, has renounced the party

The Circleville (Ohio) Herald gives an account of a Bu-chanan meeting held in Washington village, at which an old citizen, Mr. E. D. Wilhett, was called upon to make a speech. The request was complied with, and a rousing speech was made by him in favor of Fremont!

ing:—The Sag-Nicht papers of Tennessee are making a prodigious fuss because a few fellows in that State lately burned some old clothes that Yiey called James Buchn nan. It certainly was not a dignified or decent exhibiin it. It was as harmless as any other manifestation of public indignation against an unworthy candidate would be. If Mr. Buchanan is never burned except in effigy, the devil will be cheated. We guess Old Buck will b mighty glad to compromise with him upon an efflgy barn-ing, and furnish the old clothes himself, stingy as he is. He would even furnish his diplomatic buit for the occa-

The Portland, Me., Expositor, a leading advocate of the emocratic cause in Maine last year, now supports Frenont and the republican candidates.

The nigger driving democracy are furious over the defection of the Germans. The Cleveland Plaintealer, dem.,

denounces them thus.—

These German ingrates are known as busybodies and mischief makers in every community where they reside. They were driven out of Germany (by the tyrants) for their meddlesomeness (with the divine right of kings), and are a curse to any country or community. These hair-lipped Germans, these red regulations, know it.

Governor Adams, of South Carolina, has ordered a new

election to be held on the 28th inst., in the Fourth Congressional district, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Hos. Preston S. Brooks. The Columbia South Carolinian says:—We have no doubt Col. Brooks' course will be endorsed by his constituents, and he will be returned number contradicents to the position which he seminently entitled to occupy as a true and tried representative of South Carolina. An election has also been ordered in the Third district, on the same day, to fill the

organized themselves into an association which they style the "Jessie Circle."

The old line whigs in Dauphin county, Pa., have endorsed the republican platform and its candidates, Fre

mont and Dayton.

The Lancaster (Pa.) Exeminer says:—We have taken occasion within the past week to inquire into the political views of nearly all the opposition press in the State, and we now say, advisedly, that we know of but four that are we now say, advisedly, that we know of but four that are advocating the cause of Fillmore and Donelson. We make this statement advisedly, and on no limited infor-mation. The number of papers in the States actively supporting Fremont and Dayton is not less than sixty. Mr. Louis Thurman, of Richmond, Ky., has taken the

to notify all whom it may concern, that I have taken the Fourth degree in Know Nothingism, and intend from now, forward and forever, to vote as I please.

John B. Steele, wherein the defendant was charged with perjury, Justice Flandreau, of the Jefferson Market Police Court, dismissed the complaint. The magistrate decided the proof to be entirely insufficient to hold the party any longer. Mr. Steele was accordingly discharged from all further attendance in the matter.

Charge of Bigany.—Alenzo W. Adams, of No. 105

West Fourteenth street, was arrested on charge of biga-my, preferred against him by Hannah Maria Post, of No. 177 Pavonia avenue, Jersey City. The complainant al-leges that on the 27th of May, 1854, the accused married eighteen years of age; that the ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Hawks, of Grace church, and that a by the Rev. Dr. Hawks, of Grace church, and that a that time the defendant had living a wife, to whom he was married in 1848. Adams, she says, was joined in the holy bonds of wedlock with a woman named Isabel Moran, on or about the 14th of October, 1848, at Sonora, California, and that the first wife was living when the accused asked and received the band of complainant's daughter. The accused denies the charge in toto, and in his examination says the charge is utterly false from beginning to end, and without any foundation in truth whatever. Justice Flandreau held Adams to bail in the sum of \$5,000 to answer the charge.

CHARGE OF HARMEN AND RESTREELY and John CHARGE OF THE PROPERTY AND PROPERTY AND JOHN CHARGE OF THE PROPERTY AND JOHN CHARGE OF

Flannigan were arrested by officers Palmer and McCune, of the Fourteenth ward police, on charge of having forci-bly taken from the possession of William Canningham a gold breastpin and stud, valued in all at \$7. The ac-

the Essex Market Folice Court, on charge of having at-tempted to violate the person af a little girl, ten years of age, named Amelia Menneman, residing with her pa-rents, at No. 227 Third street. The prisoner was locked up for trial, notwithstanding his protestations of luno

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

THE SECOND AVENUE RAILROAD ACCIDENT .- The jury, in the case of John Burford, the artist who was killed on Friday night by being run over by one of the Second avenue cars, rendered a verdict, yesterday, exculpating the driver and conductor of the car from all blame, but censuring the company for not placing a guard on the front platform of the car in question.

DEATH BY DROWNING.—An inquest was held yesterday

by Coroner Camble, upon the body of the boy Benjamin Eddington, who was drowned at pier No. 2, North river, Estington, who was drowned at pier No. 2, North river, on Wednesday afternoon, by being pushed overboard accidentally by one of his playmates named Edward Courtetey. The jury rendered a verdict blaming Courteney for his reckies conduct. The latter is now in prison, but as the youth is entirely innocent of any malicious intent, he will no doubt be discharged.

DEATH FROM QUACK MEDICINES.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner Hills, upon the body of a man named Wm. Henry Pinchbeck, who died from the effects named Wm. Henry Pinchbeck, who died from the effects of taking some quack medicines. The deceased died from cholers morbus, brought about, as the jury believed, from partaking of some quack medicine pills. Deceased was twenty-flev years of age.

Science in Posson—A woman, named Bridget Cahill, committed suicede yesterday, at the Eleventh ward sta-

tion house, by hanging herself to one of theiron bars in the cell. The deceased had been arrested for drunken-

The following is a record of the most lamentable railroad accidents which have occurred in the United States since the commencement of the year 1853. It will be seen tha the recent collision on the North Pennsylvania road re sulted in a greater number of killed and wounded than attended any previous accident:—

Date. 1863.	Road.	Killed.	Woun
	Baltimore and Ohio		
April 25	Michigan Southera	01	
May 6	New York and New Haven	44	
Aug. 9	Belvidere and Delaware	40	
Aug. 9	Camden and Amboy		
Aug. 19	Providence and Worcester.		
1854.	trovidence and worcester.	*** **	
	Susquehanna		
July 4	Susquebanna		
Aug. 20	Camden and Amboy	04	
Nov. 1.	Rock Island	10	
1856.		42	
	Philadelphia and Harrisburg		
June 17	North Pennsylvanie.		
		30	
Total	1	994	
71	be seen that nearly two t		
10 M.11	the seen that nearly two t	mirds of	the w

INDIA, EGYPT. SYRTA, ASIA MINOR

THE CRIMEA.

Trip from Madras to the Pyramids of Egypt.

STEAMING IN THE RED SEA.

Scenes at Madras, Aden, Alexandria, Cairo, Suez and Constantinople:

TURKISH CONQUEST AND MOSLEM INTOLERANCE, Ristory of Mount Carmel and Caiffa from Rijah

to Napoleon. GERMAN PILGRIMS AT ACRE.

The Cedars of Lebanon and a Pasha's Ball

THE MAND OF CYPRUS AND ZENO'S BIRTHPLASE. Scenery in the Bosphorus and a Run-

to Sebastopol.

A Look at the Battlefields and Fortresses. How New England Rum Carried the

Malakoff and Redan,

ON BOARD THE STEAMSHIP NUBIA, PROM) CALCUTTA TO SUEZ, March, 1856.

Indian History Continued—Shifting of English Politicians with Respect to Her-The Annexed Territory-Telegraphs and Railways-Effects of Lord Minto's administration was noted for his

naval exploits. This was the Governor who, with his ninety sail, took Java from the French, but lost many of his troops by the fatal climate. He was also successful at the Isle of France; but the Bocca Tigris and Macao expeditions were eignal failures. In 1813 the Marquis of Hastings, whom Americans

have reason to remember, was the next Governor-General of India; and following in the footsteps of his illustrious namesake, he squeezed the treasury of Oude to get the means of paying the Company's debt. It was during his reign that the old Begum, that the Pitt opposition immortalized, died, and in the goodness of her heart bequeathed \$2,500,000 to the Honorable Company-thus saving them the trouble of seizing it, as is their custom. Hastings distinguished himself in breaking up and dispersing the immense bandit hordes of Pindarees, who for years had plundered and robbed, spreading devasta-

tion wherever their horsemen charged. Brougham's great rival in debate the great Can ning-received the next appointment; but he wa wanted at home, and, remaining to work his way to the Premiership, Earl Amherst was chosen to fill the vacancy, and with much ability, shown by his suc cess, carried on the Burmah war. The action were bold, daring and successful. Burmah was con quered for the time, and the treasurer of the Company had to disgorge \$40,000,000 to pay the expenses of the war. Dr. Price, an American missionary, signed the treaty on behalf of the King of Ava: and Dr. Judson, Fanny Forrester's hus-band, has also told us something of the fierce battles that convulsed the country. One of the most alarming of the many mentioned, among the native troops, occurred at this time. (1824.) The Bengal sepoys, who, fearful of losing caste by going to sea, disobeyed orders; but the prisoners of the official, in sheating down the leaders, saved the mutipy from spreading, and the prompt disbanding of the Forty-seventh native intention that gave the government much cause for alarm.

alarm.

The celebrated siege of Bhuul-koor, near Agra,

was in 1827. In Calcutta i saw the monument of Lord William Bentinck, (who in 1828, was sent up from Madras to relieve Earl Amberst.) for abolishing suteer, or the self immolation of wi tows on the funeral farous of her deceased consort. It was a bold measure, for it interiered with their religion, but it was successful. But he did not fare as well in doing away with flogging in the army, for he had to hear the whole brunt of every trifling act of indiscipline; every sign of insubordination was heaped upon his shoulders. In 1823 the opposition in Parliament succeeded in breaking up the monopoly of the China trade, which for so long a period had thrown a wet sheet over all private enterprise. With this measure, the Court of Directors ceased to be merchant princes. At this time the Duke of Wellington, in speaking of what the company owed, said their entire debt was only \$200,000,000, or about equal to two years' revenue.

Lord Auckland, in 1835, took the helm, and held it till 1841—after having been led by the nose by the unfortunate Captain Burnes into that fatal Affghan campaign, where disgrace followed disgrace with a rapidity that even astonished the natives—all the horrors of Indian warfare were experienced during that short campaign; 26,000 human beings perished in the cowardly affair of the Passeo—an everlasting disgrace to those who failed to show themselves worthy of their official position. On the 3d November, 1841, occurred the ambush, the surprise, the retreat; where, says Macfarland with deserving severity, "Our commanding officers continued in their imbecility until our troops were infected with downright cowardice. Not merely the shivering, half-starved sepoys, but our British born soldiers, cowered before a barbarous and stupid enemy, whom they had so often beaten. "A change in the British ministry brought Peel a second time to the head of affairs in the British cabinet, and Lord Ellenborough was sent in 1842 to India, and his able management during the Affghan campaign won him larels from the arm

The extensive tract of empire that has been mened, and the millions of people added to the British community, will produce warm compliment from one party, but little hostility from the other; but there are few in India who, although they may be the man, but what are willing to testify

to what he has accomplished. His administration will always be memorable for the introduction of the two great invadions of the present century—the telegraph and the railroad. Whatever may be the political questions he may be censure for, these will prove counter arguments with his friends. You will be surprised to learn that India, during the last two years, bids fair to keep pace with the last two years, bids fair to keep pace with the last two years, bids fair to keep pace with the last two years, bids fair to keep pace with the last two grants and the magnetic wire. Dr. Shaughnessy is the Professor Morse of India: with the powerful machinery at his command as a servant of the company, he has distinguished himself by his energy and his works. I am glad to find him a fellow passenger en route for heme, with a view of ronning the wne from England to India—an undertaking which, no doubt, will shortly be accomplished, judging from what has been done. The first wire, he tells me, was extended Nov. I, 1853. Twenty parties of workmen (soldiers) left Calcuttra and Bombay, under English leaders, and in March, 1854, the offices were opened at the half-way station of agra, and by the middle of Juno the first message went through to Bombay, a dissance of 1,600 miles, since which lises have been established from Bombay to Madras, 800 miles; from agra to Peshawur, on the borders of afighanistan, forming the populous cities of Delhi, Lehore, and Attoch on the Indias, one 800 miles; bresides a line 200 miles from Rangoon to Prome and Messay, connecting the seaport with the frontier of Ava, and other smaller lines, making a total of some 4,000 miles in two years time. In less than five years ten thousand miles of electric wire will connect the chief points of the Indian empire, says the Doctor. No. I galvanized wire, about half a mile to the ton, would give an aggregate of 2,000 tens. The original posts were made of cheap wood, but subsequently invoved from Burmah, solid granite posts, bries and morar do,, and iron screen po

The railway from Calcutta to Raneegunge, or to the Burdoran coal mines, is 121 miles; a single rail, costing about \$50,000 per mile. A company has been formed to connect Madras with the opposite coast, a distance of 300 miles, passing through Wellington's and Brand's buttledelds, via Arcot and Seringapatam (branching out to Bangalore,) on to Trichinoopoly to Coimbatoor on the Malabar coast, thus connecting the great cities of Southern India. Some fifty miles have been completed from Madras. On the other side, the Bombay, Barado and Central Indian Railway, and the great Indian Peninsular Railway, extend their branches a long way along the shere and inland. About fifty miles only is in operation from Bombay. Another line is intended to join Bombay with the Madras frontier, via Belgaum, Saltara. Toona, &c.—from Kurrochee to the Indus about 120 miles, and a section from Bombay, 200 miles to Surat. This is the grand trunk line of the Northwest, and is to extend to Lahore, a distance from Calcutta of 1,350 miles. Contracts already have been made as far as Agra.

miles to Surat. This is the grand trunk line of the Northwest, and is to extend to Lahore, a distance from Calcutta of 1,350 miles. Contracts already have been made as far as Agra. Railway enterprise in India commands much praise for its projectors, for many are the impediments to be overcome. As in England and America, those in the front rank will sink their money, making room for those who follow later on, to profit by other's losses. But novertheless, the steam whiste must work a moral change in India.

I have now ran over the history of India since commerce opened the country, from Capt. Lawrence to Israel Child; from Child to Clive, and from Clive to Hastings and Mornington, past Dalhousie to Cauning, who is next in turn—'tis a strange and interesting history, the formation of the East India Company. Merchants wish to trade, and call in political power to assist them; then jealousy arises, ambition, conquest and a standing army, now numbering 300,000 men in round numbers, only 30,000 of which are Queen's troops—all paid by the Company. For two centuries the natives have been brought in contact with the Christian race—and what is there to show for it? Ancient and modern writers assure us that the products of the soil, the peculiar mode of irrigation, the strange fancy for copper utensils, the simple cotton cloth about the loins, the brilliancy of their colors and dyes, their extravagant love of jewelry—waring them in ears, nose, on their toes, their ancles, their fingers, their necks and their arms—the custom of eating alone, the religious seclusion of their women, the cutting off of goats' heads for the sacrifice, the training of elephants, and the extraordinary divisions of caste remaining unchanged; habits and customs now. The Hindoo talant, then of quick observation, perseverance, dexterity, tact, against the vices of greediness, servility and treachery, have gone through trifling changes for centuries. The European vices have been carefully studied; but the European vices have been carefully studied; b

masters as any other company or any other government. It is difficult to understand where the company

masters as any other company or any other government. It is difficult to understand wisers the company's power ceases and where England's commences—which is Blucher, and which the Duke of Weilington:—the Hon. Court of Directors and the President of the Board of Gontrol act in concert; and the Company and the government are so closely connected that they must soon amalgamate.

So long as pensions, wages, salaries are paid to the Sepoy troops, under able and popular English officers—so long as their caste or their religion remains unmolested—so long as the natives continue to prove so faithless and possess so little confidence in each other. England will hold her Indian empire; for the Sepoy soldier is proversially true to his salt. There is one thing morally certain: fortunes age not realized by civil and mislary officials, by merchants, by professional men, by individuals and corporations, as in days of yere, for there are very few who return to England with the means of supporting Indian extravagance or the means of enjoying the luxuries of Indian life. A quarter of a century's service under the Indian sky purchases an Indian pension, dearly bought—too often by the loss of health, of spirits and of friends. The Indian army and the Indian civil service still continue to offer employment, through influence, to the younger sons of Britain, who grow prematurely old in serving their own position. An Indian fortune is like the mirage which Napoleon saw on the plains of Egypt.

On Board the Stramship Nuclea,

ON BOARD THE STRANSHIP NUBIA,)

A Crowded, Steamer-Monopoly of the Eastern Company-Their Shops, Receipts and Expenses-Arrivol in Madras-What Strangers See.

Abov': 10 o'clock on Sunday morning our steame swung, off from the moorings, and an hour later abor,t a hundred passengers gave a parting look at the Indian city and its suburban mansions on the river's banks, and the Nubia was heading towards

her destined port. That right we anchored, and the next-for our ship draws twenty-one feet and not until 4 o'clock P. M. on the 11th did we get clear of the windings of the Hoogly and the shouls at Band Heads. Then our pilot received his \$190 present, over and above his regular pilotage, for simply doing his duty, in not running us on shore; and boarding his brig, he left us to find our way alone. The decks are crowded—men, women and children-I dare not say how many-but all of inclined to make the acquaintance of my fellow passengers. Five years of moving about the world has taken away that irresistible desirs I experienced when making my maiden tour over my own coun try, that I might not be an ignoramus when I wen abroad, to know everybody about me. Now I am perfectly satisfied to wait for the advances, instead of making them all myself. Our steamer is one of the newest, the largest and

direct in the extensive fleet of this extensive com-pany—now the largest in the world. It was up-hift work at first, but government encouraged; subscribers came forward, receipts looked favorable, good fortune accompanied the enterprise, and the Cattle Carrying Steam Company between Ireland and England, of some fifteen or twenty years ago, and England, or some alteen or twenty years ago, has steadily grown into a powerful monopely that individual enterprise cannot profitably compete with. A royal charter was obtained at the commencement of 1841, just after Canard opened up the Boatoa line. In 1845 and in 1844 they received further powers and grants from Parkament, with a capital of evenuand a half millions of dollars, with the liberty of increasing it to tweive and a half millions, with forty powerful steamships, registering about 32,000 tons and 14,000 hores power; with an organized force of forty experienced captains, and the same number of mates and engineers of each rank, and duplicates hoping for a chance; with all the minor departments efficiently siled, from stoker to steward; with coal hulks, and-stations and agencies all along the route from Southampton to Shanghai, rendering facilities that required years of experience to obtain; with all the warking apparatus thoroughly systematized, from the Court of Directors in London to the Serangs and Burra Tinadels in the Indian seas; with the confidence and powerful patronage of the British government, and the support of the East India Company; in a word, with their great wealth and means, and their unlimited credit, the Peninsular and Oriental Company may go on increasing their steamsers, salarging their operations by extending their dividends, grow more and more independent, and finally laugh at competition, no matter from whence it may appear. Now, coaling freights and lucrative employment in the Black sea, with half the fleet composed of screw steamers, and an increasing passenger and cargo trade, their dividends will increase the value of the shares. The Nubia is 2,200 tons, but only 450 horse power. The Simia is 2,800. The other large steamer, the Himslaya, the company were fortunate in selling to the government for \$650,000. The Pera, 2,650; the Bengal, 2,300, and the Alma, 2,200, are among the largest in the line.

The annual receipts of the company are about equal to their starting capi

you on their shoulders to dry land. This is the of contrivance yet introduced for landing or embarki

passengers. Our sex can manage it very well, but I pity the women who have to be carted round like so many bags of clothing.

To order a supper at the Clarendon, and a carriage at the stable—to read the latest dates from

pussengers. Our sex can manage is very weit, out ip juty the women who have to be carted round like so many bags of clothing.

To order a suppor at the Clarendon, and a carriage at the stable—to read the latest dates from England, and eat an ice cream, occupied our time for an hour, and them we started off for a cruise, up one street and down another—through dirty alleys and clean thoroughfares—visiting the juil, the parade ground, the piace of burning the dead, the railway station, and the Bentinck monument—stopping a moment to witness the exercises of a Hindoo school, and hurrying on to the depots, the market place and the cathedral—driving some four miles into the country, and returning in time to meet the carriages on their way to the fort, for it is Friday evening, and the band holds forth.

The fort was one of the first built in India. In 1622 the ground was bought of a native prince, and Mr. F. Day claims the honor of erecting the forteres, then named and now known as Fort Saint George. Here is where the French and the English crossed swords so often—both nations alternate masters. Labourdomasis, the gallant sailor, Governor of the lsle of France, raised the French flag over the ramparts in 1744, but at the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle it was given back to England. Duplair's star shone with aimost an unnatural brilliancy on this ground for a short time, only table buried in darker gloom. The daring Frenchman saw visions of empire long before his compectry, and it was here that Halliancy on this ground for a short time, only table buried in darker gloom. The daring the decrease has been for something great. Hastings, I believe, was also first at this Fresidency, and it was here that Hallianct on originated the Bengal army, and Sopoys first learned the art of war—where one part of the nailve community was armed and drilled to shoot down the other. Some of the ceriy native officers high distinguished themselves. Orne speaks particularly of Mahomed Isof as assubablear of great skill as an engineer and brave sol

Run from Madras to Aden-Ashore at Point de Galle-The Hotels-How Aden was Taken from the Arabs-Its Population and Situation.

During the day of our departure we kept the coast in view, but saw nothing but the highlands and sandy plains at their base. Thus far nothing